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HOYT NURSERIES

NEW CANAAN, CONN.

Telephone: 9-1633

1848 1950



Introduction ____



N 1848, just 102 years ago this spring, Stephen Hoyt, grand-father of our present president, started in the nursery business on the very site where our Nurs-

erv stands today.

In the early years only a few acres of trees were grown; propagation consisted almost entirely of fruit trees, since there was little demand for ornamental plants at that time. Later on through the years, flowering shrubs, evergreens, and an almost complete line of nursery stock were added, until we now grow nearly all varieties of trees and shrubs which thrive best in this locality.

We sincerely thank our many thousands of friends for their liberal and everincreasing patronage that has enabled this Nursery to grow until we now have several hundred acres under cultivation, covered with thousands of plants.

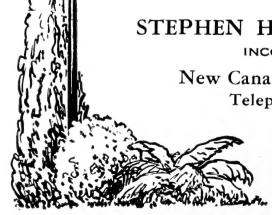
During the past hundred years, we have always attempted to grow only the best nursery stock. In the future we aim to offer still finer plants and better service.

The

STEPHEN HOYT'S SONS CO.

INCORPORATED

New Canaan • Connecticut Telephone: 9-1633



NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS

- ◀ This catalog lists our trees and shrubs, but to appreciate them fully you should see them. Come over to the nursery and look around.
- **◄ OUR MATERIALS** and service are available to you directly or through your Landscape Architect.
- **▼PLANTING** begins in the spring as soon as frost is out of the ground and extends through April, May and June. Fall planting begins in August and extends through December, or until the ground freezes. When the season is far advanced, we reserve the right to ball and burlap (B&B) at extra charge, those items not so listed, to insure success in transplanting. The following chart is our basis for these charges:

Schedule for Balling and Burlapping (B&B) Charges

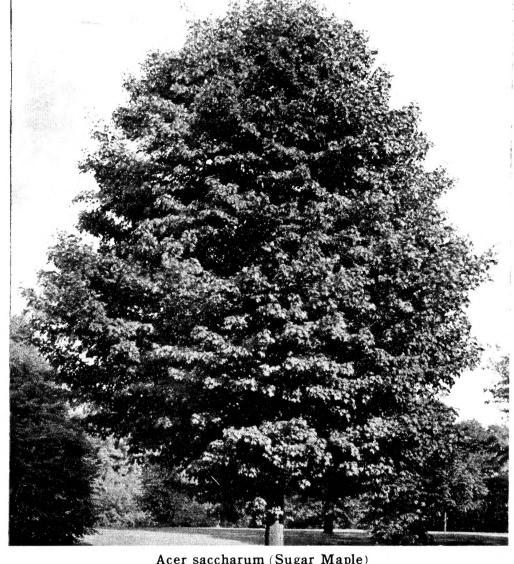
Size of Plant	Charge	Size of Plant	Charge
or Tree		or Tree	
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. high	\$0 50	2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. caliper	r\$5 00
2 to 3 ft. high	60	$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-in. caliper	r 6 00
3 to 4 ft. high	75	3 to 3½-in. caliper	r 7 50
4 to 5 ft. high	90	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4-in. caliper	r10 00
5 to 6 ft. high	1 50	4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ -in. caliper	r15 00
6 to 8 ft. high	2 50	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5-in. caliper	r25 00

The above prices apply to those items in our catalog which are not priced Balled & Burlapped (B&B), when balling is necessary or requested.

- ▶ **PRICES**—in this list do not include cost of delivering and planting. Plants are priced for our selection only. Specimen plants, many of which are not included in this list, will be charged for according to their individual value when selected by you. All quotations offered are subject to prior sale. These prices supersede all others and are subject to change without notice.
- **▼ DELIVERIES** pro rated charge on scheduled trips. Special deliveries conflicting with normal schedule will be arranged and charged for at cost.
- **▼ TERMS**—Cash or satisfactory references must accompany all orders, unless the person ordering is known to us.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee to replace, at one-half original purchase price, any plant or tree that we have supplied, which dies from natural causes within a period of one year (except those items marked with a star), provided the plants have been properly cared for, and provided payment has been received in 30 days or as arranged. The cost of delivering and planting of replaced material is borne by the purchaser and replacement is made at our convenience.



Acer saccharum (Sugar Maple)

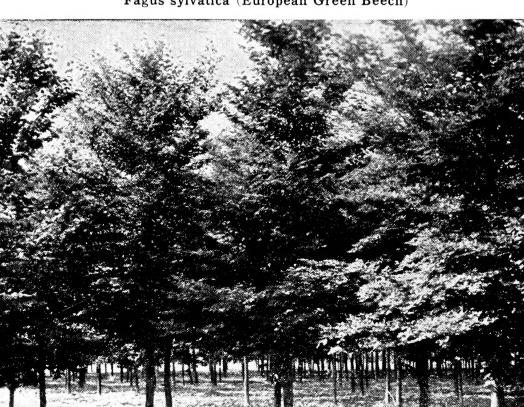
Large Trees for Shade

For over half a century, our Nursery has been moving medium and large-sized shade trees successfully. We have growing in our Nursery, many varieties that do well in this locality.

With our modern equipment, we now move large trees more rapidly and with less expense to you.

Shade trees may be planted through the entire year, but *should* be planted during the fall and winter months, November through March. If trees are moved during these months, we will be able to do the work at less expense and thus save you money.

Fagus sylvatica (European Green Beech)



Possibly the most attractive feature of many of our New England towns is their large shade and ornamental trees. It is absolutely necessary to include deciduous trees in home and street plantings, since no others equal them in foliage and growing characteristics.

It is important to plant some of these trees each year, since it takes from ten to twenty-five years to produce a good-sized specimen. Plant medium-sized trees and they will grow rapidly into lofty specimens.

Trees not marked B&B (Balled and Burlapped) can be moved with bare roots when taken early in spring, before leaves appear, or in autumn after leaves have fallen.

Acer · Maple

Acer palmatum atropurpureum. Japanese Red Maple. A fine semi-dwarf, red-foliaged tree that stands out in any location. Each 2 to 3 ft., B&B \$7 50 3 to 4 ft., B&B 10 00 7 to 8 ft., heavy specimen, B&B 60 00 8 to 9 ft., heavy specimen, B&B 70 00 9 to 10 ft., heavy specimen, B&B 85 00
A. platanoides. Norway Maple. A beautiful, full, round-topped Maple with large green leaves. Casts a very dense shade. Holds foliage till late fall. Yellow autumn color.
1 to 1½-in. cal., 8 to 10 ft. high. 7 50 1½ to 2-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high. 10 00 2 to 2½-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high. 12 50 2½ to 3-in. cal., 12 to 14 ft. high. 15 00 3 to 3½-in. cal., 14 to 16 ft. high. 20 00 7 to 8-in. cal., 22 to 30 ft. high, specimen, B&B. 125 00 8 to 9-in. cal., 22 to 30 ft. high, specimen, B&B. 160 00 9 to 10-in. cal., 25 to 35 ft. high, specimen, B&B. 200 00 Larger sizes on application.
A. platnoides schwedleri. Schwedler Maple. A variety of the Norway Maple with rich purple-red leaves in early spring, changing to dark green in midsummer.
1½ to 2-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high
A. rubrum. Red or Scarlet Maple. Bright red bloom covers all the branches in spring. Again in late fall its foliage turns crimson and orange. Although a native in damp soils, it thrives equally well in dry spots.
2 to 3-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high, B&B. 15 00 3 to 4-in. cal., 14 to 18 ft. high, B&B. 22 50 4 to 5-in. cal., 18 to 22 ft. high, B&B. 35 00 5 to 6-in. cal., 20 to 25 ft. high, B&B. 75 00 Larger sizes on application.

Acer saccharum. Sugar or Rock Maple.

The most gorgeous Maple for fall color, ranging from yellow to a vivid scarlet. Upright and stately in growth.

				·	Each
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in.	cal., 10) to 14	ft. high.		 \$7 50
3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ -in.	cal., 18	3 to 20	ft. high,	B&B	 30 00
$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4-in.	cal., 18	s to 22:	ft. high,	B&B	 $40 \ 00$
4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ -in.	cal., 20	to 25	ft. high,	В&В	 50 00
$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5-in.	cal., 20	to 25:	ft. high,	В&В	 $60 \ 00$
5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ -in.	cal., 22	to 30:	ft. high,	В&В	 85 00
$5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6-in.					

Betula · Birch

Birch are beautiful, graceful trees, thriving in moist as well as in high, dry and stony places. They are very attractive as specimens, but also group well with pines, hemlock and other evergreens.

Our Policy Regarding Planting of Birch

Birch must be planted in the winter season. This season starts in January and extends through March and on occasion into early April. Under no circumstances will we plant after April 10.

Betula alba. European White Birch.

setula alba. Buropean withe Biren.	
Creamy white bark. Good as a b	ackground against
evergreens.	Each
2-stem clumps, 5 to 6 ft. high	\$7 50
2-stem clumps, 6 to 7 ft. high	10 00
2-stem clumps, 7 to 8 ft. high	12 50
3-stem clumps, 5 to 6 ft. high	10 00
3-stem clumps, 6 to 7 ft. high	12 50
3-stem clumps, 7 to 8 ft. high	15 00
4-stem clumps, 5 to 6 ft. high	
4-stem clumps, 6 to 7 ft. high	15 00
4-stem clumps, 7 to 8 ft. high	17 50
5-stem clumps, 5 to 6 ft. high	15 00
5-stem clumps, 6 to 7 ft. high	17 50
5-stem clumps, 7 to 8 ft. high	20 00
- :	

Betula alba (European White Birch)



Betula alba laciniata. Cut-leaf Weeping Birch. Deeply cut green leaves on white branches that droop gracefully to the ground like a large fountain.
Single stem, 6 to 8 ft. high
Single stem, 3 to 3½-in. cal., 15 to 20 ft. high, B&B
B. papyrifera. Canoe Birch. Originates in the Adirondacks. Characteristic white bark is not evident until the tree is slightly older than other varieties of White Birch. A long-lived tree. Single stem, 6 to 8 ft. high
Single stem, 10 to 12 ft. high
B. pendula sargenti. Sargent's Weeping Birch. Dwarf, irregular growth. Ideal for rock gardens. Single stem, 8 to 9 ft. high, specimen, B&B 40 00 Single stem, 9 to 10 ft. high, specimen, B&B 50 00
Fagus · Beech
France and the Franch and Cream Book
Fagus sylvatica. European Green Beech. Attractive green leaves. Grows slowly into beautiful specimens. Makes excellent hedges and screens.
F. sylvatica atropurpurea. Copper Beech. One of our finest lawn trees, with wine-colored leaves in spring and early summer, fading to copper in July. This tree is one of the hardiest in the nursery. Prices of European Green and Copper Beech: Each 3 to 4-in. cal., 12 to 18 ft. high, specimen, B&B. \$45 00 4 to 5-in. cal., 15 to 20 ft. high, specimen, B&B. 60 00 5 to 6-in. cal., 18 to 22 ft. high, specimen, B&B. 100 00 6 to 7-in. cal., 18 to 25 ft. high, specimen, B&B. 125 00
7 to 8-in. cal., 20 to 30 ft. high, specimen, B&B. 150 00
Larger sizes on application.
F. sylvatica pendula. Weeping Green Beech. Similar to European Green Beech, but with drooping branches and more dwarf in growth. 3 to 4-in. cal., 15 to 22 ft. high, B&B 50 00 4 to 5-in. cal., 18 to 25 ft. high, specimen, B&B
5 to 6-in. cal., 20 to 30 ft. high, specimen, B&B. 100 00
LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua. Gum Tree. A fine pyramidal tree with large maple-like leaves which turn a blazing scarlet in the fall. Bark of corky texture. Suitable for swampy conditions as well as higher ground. 2 to 3-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high, B&B
4 to 5-in. cal., 15 to 20 ft. high, specimen, B&B. 60 00 5 to 6-in. cal., 16 to 25 ft. high, specimen, B&B. 80 00 Larger sizes on application.
MORUS alba tatarica. Russian Mulberry. A small tree with edible reddish black fruit that is particularly attractive to the birds.
3 to 4 ft



Platanus orientalis (European Plane)

PLATANUS orientalis. European Plane.

Large, picturesque, fast-growing tree, easily recognized by its gray and white bark. Most useful for streets, parks,

3 to 4-in. cal., 15 to 20 ft. high, B&B...................... 30 00

Larger sizes on application.

Populus nigra italica (Lombard Poplar)

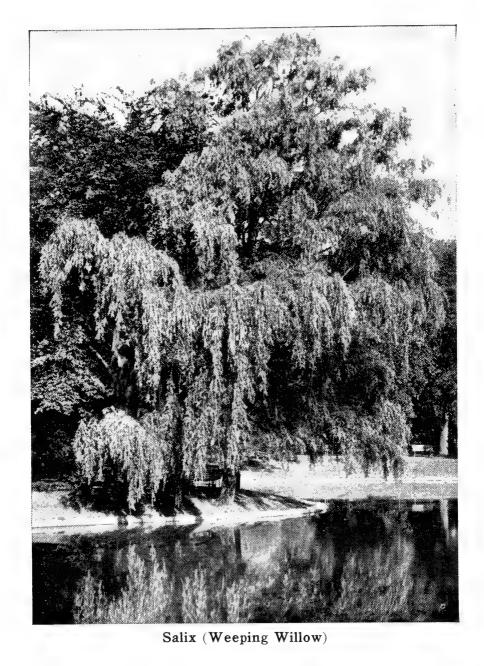




Quercus palustris (Pin Oak)

POPULUS nigra italica. Lombard Poplar.
Tall; rapid-growing. Useful to break horizontal monot-

Tall; rapid-growing. Useful to break horizontal monotony, or grouped to screen objectionable views. Each 6 to 8 ft. \$2 00
Quercus · Oak
$\begin{array}{cccc} \textbf{Quercus coccinea. } & \textbf{Scarlet Oak.} \\ & \textbf{Deeply cut foliage on round-headed tree. Bright scarlet} \\ & \textbf{in fall.} & \textbf{Each} \\ & 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ to 2-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high, B\&B.} & & \$17 50 \\ & 2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2}\text{-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high, B\&B.} & & 20 00 \end{array}$
Q. palustris. <i>Pin Oak</i> . Sturdy, pyramidal, rugged, and irregular. Grows rapidly. Deeply cut green foliage turns rich crimson in fall. A swamp tree which can be planted to advantage in any type of soil. 1½ to 2-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high. 12 50 2 to 2½-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high. 15 00 2½ to 3-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high. 20 00 5 to 6-in. cal., 20 to 25 ft. high, specimen, B&B. 75 00 6 to 7-in. cal., 22 to 25 ft. high, specimen, B&B. 100 00 7 to 8-in. cal., 22 to 30 ft. high, specimen, B&B. 130 00
Q. rubra. Red Oak. A towering specimen. When leafing in the spring, it gives a pink effect. Later, the leaf is a bright green, turning to crimson-red in autumn, and hanging on till spring. 3 to 4-in. cal., 12 to 18 ft. high, B&B



Salix · Willow

Old-fashioned Green Willow. Irregular, vertical wee	epi	ոջ
limbs with long, narrow leaves. Grows most rapidl		
	Lac	
1		
	\$2	
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-in. cal., 8 to 10 ft. high, specimen, B&B 1	15	00
S. elegantissima. Thurlow Weeping Willow.		
The fastest-growing Weeping Willow. A beautiful tr	ee f	or
planting near rivers or in other moist spots.	.001	01
	0	50
6 to 8 ft. high	2	θU
G		
Fast growing, with fine foliage. Distinct in winter	r, d	ue
Fast growing, with fine foliage. Distinct in winter to its golden bark. A graceful weeper.		
Fast growing, with fine foliage. Distinct in winter to its golden bark. A graceful weeper. 5 to 6 ft	2	50
Fast growing, with fine foliage. Distinct in winter to its golden bark. A graceful weeper. 5 to 6 ft	$\frac{2}{4}$	50 00
Fast growing, with fine foliage. Distinct in winter to its golden bark. A graceful weeper. 5 to 6 ft	$\frac{2}{4}$	50 00 50
to its golden bark. A graceful weeper. 5 to 6 ft 5 to 6 ft., B&B 6 to 8 ft 6 to 8 ft., B&B	2 4 3 5	50 00 50
Fast growing, with fine foliage. Distinct in winter to its golden bark. A graceful weeper. 5 to 6 ft 5 to 6 ft., B&B 6 to 8 ft., B&B 1½ to 2-in. cal., 8 to 10 ft. high, B&B	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ 10 \end{array}$	50 00 50 00
Fast growing, with fine foliage. Distinct in winter to its golden bark. A graceful weeper. 5 to 6 ft 5 to 6 ft., B&B 6 to 8 ft., B&B 1½ to 2-in. cal., 8 to 10 ft. high, B&B	2 4 3 5	50 00 50 00
Fast growing, with fine foliage. Distinct in winter to its golden bark. A graceful weeper. 5 to 6 ft 5 to 6 ft., B&B 6 to 8 ft 6 to 8 ft., B&B 1½ to 2-in. cal., 8 to 10 ft. high, B&B 2 to 2½-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high, B&B	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ 10 \end{array}$	50 00 50 00 00 50

5 00

Tilia · Linden

Tilia cordata. European Small-leaved Linden. One of the best Lindens for street plantings in our climate. This is a small-leaved, late-flowering Linden. Very fragrant.
Each 6 to 7-in. cal., 14 to 20 ft. high, B&B
 T. platyphyllos pyramidalis. Pyramidal Linden. Compact growth. Stands severe pruning. Ideal for formal planting. 2 to 2½-in. cal., 8 to 10 ft. high
Ulmus · Elm
TII
Ulmus americana. American Elm. A giant at once majestic and graceful. At home everywhere in northeastern United States. This noble tree is an institution in our New England towns.
3 to 4-in. cal., 14 to 22 ft. high, B&B. 25 00 4 to 5-in. cal., 20 to 30 ft. high, B&B. 50 00 5 to 6-in. cal., 22 to 30 ft. high, B&B. 85 00 6 to 7-in. cal., 25 to 30 ft. high, B&B. 125 00 7 to 8-in. cal., 25 to 35 ft. high, B&B. 150 00 Larger sizes on application.
Flowering Trees
There is probably no group of deciduous plants as popular or well known as this one. Their interesting habits of growth, glossy foliage, and gorgeous spring blooms, followed by attractive fruit of many colors in late summer and fall, make them an all-year-round satisfaction. Trees in this group thrive in almost all kinds of soil, and most varieties are very hardy. They flower best in full or partial sunshine.
ÆSCULUS hippocastanum. White Horse-Chestnut. Breaks into foliage, combined with large upright clusters of white flowers, early in May. Grows into a lovely shade tree.
tree. Each 2 to 3-in. cal., 8 to 12 ft. high, B&B. \$12 50 3 to 4-in. cal., 10 to 14 ft. high, B&B. 20 00 4 to 5-in. cal., 12 to 16 ft. high, B&B. 25 00 Larger sizes on application.
Æ. rubicunda. Pink Horse-Chestnut. Ornamental tree, similar to white variety. Bears pink flowers in May.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-in. cal., 7 to 9 ft. high, B&B
CERCIS canadensis. Redbud; Judas-Tree. Broad, irregular, vase-shaped tree that flowers from stem to tip before leaves appear. Flowers are rosy pink. A fine plant for wooded areas.
4 to 5 ft., bare root. 5 00 5 to 6 ft., bare root. 7 50 6 to 8 ft., bare root. 10 60



Evergreens and Flowering Trees

CHIONANTHUS virginica. Beautiful, fragrant, dro	White Fringe-7 oping clusters	Tree. of misty white
flowers showing through b	oroad green lea	eves. Bears blue
fruit in autumn.		Each
6 to 7 ft., specimen, B&I	3	\$10 00
7 to 8 ft., specimen, B&I	3	15 00

Cornus · Dogwood

Cornus florida. White-Flowering Dogwood.

The early spring beauty of its pure white flowers, the summer freshness of its soft green leaves, and the fall splendor of brilliant scarlet foliage and orange-red berries, as well as its individual habit of growth, make this tree outstand-

mg.		
Regular grade.	Ea	\mathbf{ch}
2 to 3 ft., B&B	\$3	00
3 to 4 ft., B&B	4	00
6 to 7 ft., B&B	7	50
7 to 8 ft., B&B	10	00
8 to 9 ft., B&B	12	50
9 to 10 ft., B&B	15	00
Specimen grade. Extra heavy. Top spread 6 to 14 ft.		
$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4-in. cal., 12 to 15 ft. high, B&B		
4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ -cal., 12 to 18 ft. high, B&B		
$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5-in. cal., 12 to 18 ft. high, B&B	60	00
F F1 / 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		~ ~



Cornus florida rubra. Pink-flowering Dogwood.
Similar in beauty of growth to the White-flowering Dog-
wood. Pink flowers add distinction to this variety. Most
effective when planted among White Dogwood, for its
leaves are more brilliant in the fall.
Regular grade. Each
3 to 4 ft., B&B\$12 50
4 to 5 ft., B&B
5 to 6 ft., B&B
Specimen grade. Extra heavy. Spread 9 to 18 ft.
5 to 5½-in. cal., 12 to 18 ft. high, B&B 75 00
5½ to 6-in. cal., 12 to 18 ft. high, B&B 85 00
6 to 6½-in. cal., 14 to 20 ft. high, B&B100 00
C. Lange Romaning Dogwood
C. kousa. Japanese Flowering Dogwood.
A shrubby plant. Has large clusters of white flowers with distinct centers. Blooms after foliage appears, a month
later than our native Dogwood.
3 to 4 ft., B&B
5 to 6 ft, B&B 8 00

Crataegus · Hawthorn

Crataegus cordata. Washington Hawthorn. White flowers. Red fruit lasting into winter. Fine	foliage
and color in autumn.	Each
5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B	\$15 00
6 to 8 ft., specimen, B&B	$20 \ 00$
10 to 12 ft., specimen, B&B	$25 \ 00$
12 to 14 ft., specimen, B&B	$35 \ 00$

Crataegus monogyna plena. Paul's Double Scarlet Hawthorn. Brilliant red flowers in clusters. Scarlet fruit. Each 6 to 8 ft., bare root. \$7 50
C. monogyna rosea. Paul's Double Pink Hawthorn. Pale pink flowers in clusters. Scarlet fruit. 6 to 8 ft., bare root
GORDONIA alatamaha. Gordonia (Franklinia). Low-branching ornamental tree. Creamy white flowers in September and October. Shiny green foliage turning scarlet in fall. 3 to 4 ft., B&B
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
MAGNOLIA glauca. Sweet Bay. A beautiful, small, shrubby tree, nearly evergreen; prefers moist location. Creamy white, wax-like flowers are highly fragrant. 4 to 5 ft., B&B
M. soulangeana. Saucer Magnolia. Pink cups with white inner walls. 6 00 2 to 3 ft., B&B. 7 50 3 to 4 ft., B&B. 10 00 4 to 5 ft., B&B. 12 50



White-flowering Dogwood

Magnolia soulangeana nigra. Saucer Magnolia.	
Deep pink cups with light pink inner walls.	Each
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., B&B	\$ 6 00
M. stellata. Star Magnolia.	
Pure white, single flowers.	
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., B&B	$12 \ 50$
3 to 3½ ft., B&B	

Malus · Flowering Crab-Apple

These hardy flowering Crab-Apples thrive in almost all locations and exposures. No other flowering trees or bushes give such a profusion of bloom in the springtime. In the autumn they are adorned with clusters of fruits in many colors. Crab-Apples do best in a sweet, well-drained soil and require full sunshine for best results.

For price chart on Flowering Crab-Apples, see page 15.

MALUS arnoldiana. Arnold's Crab-Apple......B, C, D, E Flowers in May, semi-double, deep pink. Bears miniature yellow apples relished by birds.

M. atropurpurea. Purple Crab-Apple. D, E, F, G, H, I Flowers in May, single, rosy pink. Bears miniature red fruit, relished by birds.

M. atrosanguinea. Carmine Crab-Apple. .B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I Flowers in May, single, dark pink shading into light crimson. Broad, shapely grower. Bears miniature yellow fruit in fall.

Malus (Flowering Crab-Apple)





- Malus floribunda. *Crab-Apple*.......B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I Light pink flowers in May followed by attractive tiny yellow- and pink-cheeked apples in fall.

- M. robusta. Upright Cherry Crab-Apple. . . . B, C, D, E, F, G Creamy white flowers. Grows rapidly.
- M. sargenti. See page 15.
- M. scheideckeri. Scheidecker Crab-Apple. .B, C, D, E, F, G Large, semi-double, pink flowers. Formal upright grower. Bears waxy yellow fruit.
- M. spectabilis. Chinese Crab-Apple........B, C, D, E, F, G
 Fragrant, double, delicate pink flowers. Beautiful upright plant. Bears small yellow fruit.



Price Cha	rt for Flowering Crab-Apples.		
Letter	Size	Ea	\mathbf{ch}
\mathbf{A}	3 to 4 ft., bare root	\$3	50
В	4 to 5 ft., bare root	3	75
\mathbf{C}	4 to 5 ft., B&B	7	50
D	5 to 6 ft., bare root	5	00
${f E}$	5 to 6 ft., B&B	10	00
${f F}$	6 to 7 ft., bare root	7	50
\mathbf{G}	6 to 7 ft., B&B	15	00
\mathbf{H}	7 to 8 ft., bare root	10	00
I	7 to 8 ft., B&B	20	00

Larger sizes on application.

M. sargenti. Sargent's Crab-Apple.

Pure white flowers. Dwarf. Brilliant red berries which last well into the winter.

3 to 4 ft.,	B&B	. 7	50
4 to 5 ft	B&B	. 10	00

OXYDENDRUM arboreum. Sorrel-Tree.

A truly beautiful specimen. Shiny long green foliage. Fall finds this plant with clusters of waxy flowers and the leaves changing to vivid scarlet. Blends well in dogwood plantings

LULI	1011	~~	O .																	
5	to	$\check{6}$	ft.,	B&B	 													\$10	00)
6	to	7	ft.,	В&В	 													12	50)
7	to	8	ft	B&B	 									_				15	00)

Prunus · Flowering Japanese Cherry

This fine flowering tree from Japan thrives in this locality. The weeping variety blooms early and is very attractive in its habit of growth. The blooms of the Upright Cherry come later and last longer. They are single or double, depending on variety, and their colors range from blush to deep pink. They flower best in full sunlight.

Prunus, Beni Higan. Pink Single-flowering Cherry.

			_		$\mathrm{E}a$	ch
3 to 4 ft., ba	are root			 	\$3	50
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in.						
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-in.	cal., 6 to 9 f	t. high,	B&B	 	20	00
3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ -in.	cal., 7 to 9 f	t. high,	B&B	 	25	00

Prunus, Kwanzan (Pink Double-flowering Japanese Cherry)



Prunus cerasifera blireana. Purple-leaved Double Plum Double dark pink flowers in early May. 3 to 4 ft., bare root. 5 to 6 ft., bare root.	Fach 34 00
P. glandulosa. See Flowering Shrubs.	
P., Kwanzan. Pink Double-flowering Cherry. 5 to 6 ft., bare root.	5 00
P. persica. Red Double-flowering Peach. 1 ¹ 2 to 2-in. cal., 6 to 8 ft. high, B&B.	12 50
P. serrulata pendulata. Pink Weeping Japanese Cherry 5 to 6-ft. stems, 1-yr. head, bare root 5 to 6-ft. stems, 2-yr. head, B&B 5 to 6-ft. stems, 3-yr. head, B&B	$\begin{array}{ccc} 5 & 00 \\ 12 & 50 \end{array}$
P. triloba plena. See Flowering Shrubs.	



Prunus serrulata nendulata (Weeping Cherry



Landscape Planting with Taxus media hicksi (Hick's Yew)

Evergreens give permanent beauty all the year, carrying their beautiful richly colored foliage through the winter when deciduous trees and shrubs are leafless. Every home-builder, no matter how small the grounds, needs them. They not only provide privacy, but are indispensable for shelter and windbreaks, hedges, backgrounds, and specimens in landscape work. The slow-growing and spreading varieties such as Yews and Junipers are available for use in house and garden plantings. Practically all evergreens require light and air. Yews and Hemlocks are the most tolerant of shade.

All Evergreens B&B (Balled & Burlapped)

Chamaecyparis (Retinospora) · Cypress

A large family of evergreens thriving in various soil conditions. Their uses are numerous because they vary in both color and size. Some grow into tall trees, while others are dwarf. Use this evergreen as a background for gardens, hedges, house foundations, and in rockeries. It must be used in the sunlight for best results. Most varieties grow rather rapidly.

Chamaecyparis pisifera filifera. Thread Cypress. Graceful, thread-like green foliage. Semi-dwarf.

C. pisifera plumosa. *Plume Cypress*.

Feathery green foliage. Can be sheared into any shape desired. Fine for hedging.

C. pisifera plumosa aurea. Golden Plume Cypress. Feathery golden foliage with habits similar to the Plu-

C. pisifera squarrosa. Moss Cypress. Cloudy blue foliage. Compact growth. Vigorous grower. Prices of above four varieties of Cypress: Each 15 to 18 in..... \$2 00 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft......

Juniperus · Juniper; Cedar

The Junipers are a large group of evergreens growing in almost all parts of this country, as well as in many other parts of the world. These plants are used extensively in garden work, due to their varying types and interesting habits of growth, either columnar, bushy, or spreading. All varieties are extremely hardy and have attractive foliage, varying in color from light to dark and even to a bluish green. Some have showy blue berries in the fall. They may be used as individual specimens, for screens, hedges, or in rock gardens. They grow best in a well-drained soil in full sunshine, and for best results should be fed occasionally to maintain their color and artistic habits of growth.

Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana. Pfitzer Juniper.A hardy, spreading, irregular Juniper.Two-tone greenfoliage. Will stand city conditions well.One of our bestevergreens.Each15 to 18-in. spread.\$3 50 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-ft. spread.4 50
J. chinensis sargenti. Sargent Juniper. A very hardy, blue-green, trailing Juniper of compact growth. Good ground-cover; valuable for rockery. 15 to 18-in. spread
J. communis depressa plumosa. Andorra Juniper.A valuable, spreading, feathery Juniper. Fine for slopes;also a good plant for border work. Turns bronze color inthe fall.15 to 18-in. spread.3 50 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-ft. spread.4 50
J. virginiana cannarti. Cannart Juniper. A very attractive hybrid having dark green, bunchy foliage. Bears porcelain-blue fruit in late summer. One of the best upright Junipers. 2 to 3 ft. 4 00 3 to 4 ft. 5 00
J. virginiana globosa. Globe Cedar.A dwarf globe form of Cedar. Good for rockey use. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-ft. spread.7 503 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. spread.10 00
J. virginiana keteleeri. Keteleer Cedar. A rugged, compact, pyramidal Cedar, bearing large, light blue berries in the fall. Has very attractive foliage, always free from disease. 3 to 4 ft

Pinus · Pine

Most of these well-known evergreens grow rapidly into large, rugged trees. They have attractive foliage of various colors and are particularly well suited for windbreaks or screens, but they also grow into beautiful specimen trees. Some varieties thrive at the seashore, while others do best at higher elevations. All varieties, however, grow well under exposed or windy conditions and do best in full sunlight. Most Pines enjoy a light, well-drained soil.

Pinus montana mughus. Mugho Pine. A very fine low-growing Pine, used successfully in	n border
work. One of the best for shore plantings. Hardy. 1½ to 2-ft. spread	Each
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. spread	. 6 00
Larger sizes on application.	



Pinus strobus (White Pine)

Pinus strobus. White Pine.

A native Pine, probably the best known of all. Great favorite for planting with birch and hemlock; also a fine screen Tree. Pruning makes it more dense. A five-needle Pine.

	Each
2 to 3 ft	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft	5 00
4 to 5 ft	7 50
5 to 6 ft	10 00
6 to 7 ft	$12 \ 50$
7 to 8 ft	$15 \ 00$
8 to 9 ft	$20 \ 00$
9 to 10 ft	$22 \ 50$

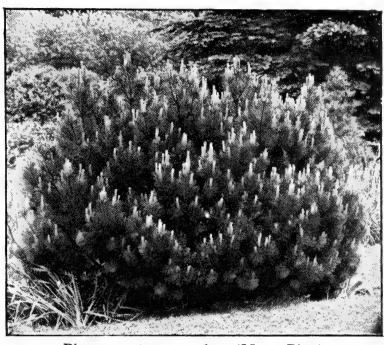
Larger sizes on application.

Pinus thunbergi. Japanese Black Pine.

Irregular gnarled branches; light green foliage. Excellent for shore planting. Very hardy.

6 to 7 ft...

Each
\$20 00



Pinus montana mughus (Mugo Pine)

Pseudotsuga · Douglas Fir

This evergreen is a rapid, graceful grower. Its foliage varies from light to dark green, and in some types even to a bluish green. It is perfectly hardy and transplants easily. This conifer thrives in exposed locations and grows well in moist as well as well-drained soils. It is used for windbreaks, screens, or as a specimen tree; also used extensively for Christmas trees.

Pseudotsuga douglasi. Douglas Fir.	$\mathrm{E}\epsilon$	ach
15 to 18 in	\$4	00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	5	00
2 to 3 ft	7	50
3 to 4 ft	10	00
4 to 5 ft	12	50
5 to 6 ft	15	00

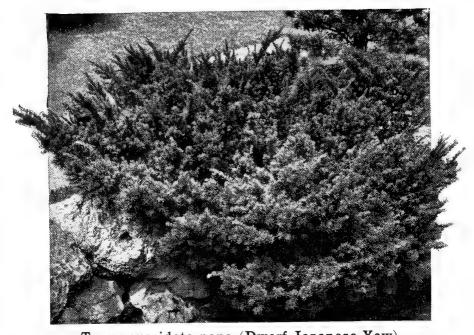
Taxus · Yew

All varieties become handsome plants, some low or dwarf-growing, some faster and more upright, while others grow into large pyramidal-shaped trees.

They may be used in gardens, for hedges, near the house, or as individual specimens.

Yews are very hardy and some varieties are adorned with beautiful red berries in the late summer or fall. Some of these plants tolerate shade, but most grow best in full sunlight.

Taxus baccata repandens.	English Spreading	Yew.
A flat-growing, dark	green Yew. Good	for foundation,
cemetery, rockery and	border plantings.	Each
		Each
15 to 18 in		\$6 00



Taxus cuspidata nana (Dwarf Japanese Yew)

Taxus cuspidata. Japanese Spreading Yew.

A spreading Yew, bearing beautiful red berries in fall.
Responds well to shearing, yet is attractive when allowed to
develop naturally. Excellent for hedges, borders, and
foundation plantings. Does fairly well in shade. Each
15 to 18-in. spread\$ 4 00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-ft. spread
2 to 2½-ft. spread
2½ to 3-ft. spread
Larger sizes on application.
T
T. cuspidata capitata. Japanese Pyramidal Yew.
Handsome pyramidal tree. Its dark green foliage is
covered with red berries in the fall. Fine for formal plant-
ings hodges or as specimens. Our plants in this veriety are

Handsome pyramidal						
covered with red berries						
ings, hedges, or as specim	nens. O	ur pl	ants i	n this	variety	are
a far superior type.						
2½ to 3 ft					8	00

$\frac{2}{2}$ 00 9 10	G	OO
3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft	9	50
$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft	11	00
12 to 13 ft. high, 5 to 9-ft. spread, heavy spec	100	00
13 to 14 ft. high, 5 to 9-ft. spread, heavy spec	135	00
14 to 15 ft. high, 6 to 10-ft. spread, heavy spec	150	00

T. cuspidata hoyti. Hoyt's Yew.

A compact, upright, spreading Yew densely clothed with large, heavy, dark green foliage. It is a fine grower. Has red berries in late summer and fall.

15 to 18-in. spread	4	00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-ft. spread	5	00
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. spread	7	50
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-ft. spread	10	00

Larger sizes on application.

T. cuspidata intermedia. Spreading Hybrid Yew.

A rugged, semi-dwarf, compact grower. Its foliage is slightly larger than the Brevifolia. An excellent Yew.

15 to 18-in. spread	4	50
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-ft. spread	6	00

Taxus cuspidata nana (brevifolia). Dwarf Japanese Yew. We believe Nana to be the best of all the Yews. Artistic and irregular, spreading growth if allowed its freedom. It is very hardy and has deep green foliage. Truly an aristocrat. It may be used as a specimen or for dwarf hedges. Each 8 to 10 in. high. 83 00 10 to 12 in. high. 12 to 15 in. high. 15 to 18 in. high. 16 00 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. high. 7 50
Larger sizes on application.
T. media browni. Brown's Yew. Similar to Cuspidata Yew but slower and more compact
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
T. media hatfieldi. Hatfield's Yew. Similar to Hicks Yew except that it does not yield berries.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
T. media hicksi. <i>Hicks Yew</i> . Having a columnar habit of growth, it may be substituted for the Irish Yew in cold climates. Very dark green in color, it is valuable in formal gardens and when planted close makes a fine hedge.
15 to 18 in. 5 00 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. 6 00 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., specimen 12 50 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., specimen 13 50 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., specimen 15 00 $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft., specimen 20 00
Thuja · Arborvitae
The Arborvitæ is among the well-known American evergreens. Most varieties are tall, fast growing, and are useful as hedges, windbreaks, backgrounds, and specimens in landscape work. The slower-growing and dwarf varieties are useful for foundation plantings and garden designs. The Arborvitæ is hardy and will thrive in all kinds of soil conditions. Most varieties need full sunlight for best results.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
T. occidentalis, Little Gem. Little Gem Arborvitæ.A dwarf type used extensively in rockeries. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. spread.7 50 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-ft. spread.10 00
T. occidentalis nigra. Dark American Arborvitæ. Fast-growing, hardy, pyramidal tree, useful for screening and hedging.
and nedging. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3 50 5 to 6 ft., specimen 10 00 7 to 8 ft., specimen 13 50 8 to 9 ft., specimen 17 50

Hoyt Nurseries and How to Reach It

600 ACRES

NURSEF SILVER OFFIC MINE

UR NURSERY is located in the town of New Canaan, Conn., 40 miles from New York City and just ½ mile north of the Merritt Parkway, which connects with Hutchison River and other New York City and Westchester County parkway systems.

Approaching New Canaan from New York, turn right off the Merritt Parkway at exit 38 onto NEW CANAAN AVENUE, ROUTE 123. Turn right on State Highway passing back under Parkway and take first right, which is Carter Road, then proceed $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to Nursery.

Approaching on Merritt Parkway from Bridgeport and East, take exit 38 off Parkway at NEW CANAAN AVENUE, ROUTE 123. Go straight ahead onto Carter Road, then proceed ½ mile to Nursery.

MER

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•	

*PYRACANTHA coccinea lalandi. Laland Firethorn.		
A shrubby Thorn with white flower clusters, know	n b	est
for its orange-red fruit that appears in late summer.	\mathbf{E}_{i}	ach
15 to 18-in., pot-grown		
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., pot-grown		50
*Pyracantha guaranteed for first growing season only	J.	

Rhododendrons

Rhododendrons are easy to grow. Planted in properly prepared soil, they will give satisfaction. There are many types to choose from, ranging from dwarf to tall-growing varieties. For best effects, group plantings are suggested. Good care is necessary. They must have an acid soil and a mulch of oak leaves or lawn clippings. Liberal watering during dry periods is essential.

mulch of oak leaves or lawn clippings. Liberal watering dur-
ing dry periods is essential.
Rhododendron carolinianum. Carolina Rhododendron.
Small-leaved variety with pink flowers. Semi-dwarf.
Blooms in June. Each
12 to 18 in\$5 00
$\frac{11}{2}$ to 2 ft 6 00
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft
R. catawbiense. Catawba Rhododendron.
Parent of many hybrids. Blooms in May and June. Rosy
purple flowers.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
2 to 3 ft
3 to 4 ft
4 to 5 ft
R. maximum. Rosebay Rhododendron.
A good plant for shady places. The large leaves are of
greater landscape value than the pale pink flowers. Blooms
in late June. Prefers acid soil. Good for mass plantings.
$\frac{11}{2}$ to 2 ft
2 to 3 ft
3 to 4 ft
4 to 5 ft specimen 19.70
4 to 5 ft., specimen
5 to 6 ft., specimen
6 to 7 ft., specimen
Special prices on larger quantities.

Rhododendrons



Azaleas

Happily situated by being planted in full sunshine but protected from winter winds, Azaleas produce brilliant blossoms of many colors. They want an acid soil, and during blooming time require an abundance of moisture. Some of our native types grow into fairly large bushes, but most Azaleas seldom attain a height of more than 3 or 4 feet.

All Azaleas B&B (Balled and Burlapped)

Azalea arborescens. Sweet Azalea.

Fragrant white or blush-pink flowers, desirable on account of late bloom. Flowers in June.

A. calendulacea. Flame Azalea.

Probably the most brilliant of our native shrubs. Flowers in late May, orange to scarlet in color.

A. nudiflora. Pinxterbloom.

A native pink, blooming in mid-May.

A. rosea.

Deep pink in early June. Fragrant.

Deep pink in early June. Fragrant.		
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft \$		eh 00 00
15 to 18 in. 18 to 21 in.	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 5 \\ 7 \\ 2 \end{array}$	00 00 50 50
A. kaempferi. Torch Azalea. Salmon to orange-red flowers in late May. 15 to 18 in	4	00
10 00 10 111111111111111111111111111111		00 00
A. ledifolia alba. Pure white flowers in May. Semi-evergreen. 15 to 18 in $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	$\frac{6}{7}$	00 50
A. macronulata. Dahurian Azalea Lavender-pink flowers in April. 15 to 18 in. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	3	50 00 50
A. mollis. Chinese Azalea. Varied orange color. Flowers in May. 15 to 18 in	5	00
A. schlippenbachi. Royal Azalea. Attractive large rose-pink blossoms in June. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	7	00
A. vaseyi. Pinkshell Azalea. Beautiful shell-pink flowers in early May. 1½ to 2 ft		00

All B&B (Balled and Burlapped) except where otherwise noted

The importance of this class of plant material has long been recognized by many garden lovers. Since most are evergreen, they present an attractive appearance in both summer and winter. They are comparatively slow growers, are easy to keep in bounds, and grow more beautiful with age. All of these varieties grow best in a somewhat acid soil, lightened by plenty of leaf-mold or peat moss, and some require protected locations for best results. Certain varieties may be used with success in plantings in the shade.

ABELIA grandiflora. Glossy Abelia.

A dainty evergreen shrub bearing little bell-shaped flowers. Blooms throughout the summer until frost. Exfor garden plantings. May be cut back every spring. 1½ to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft., specimen 4 to 5 ft., specimen 5 to 6 ft., specimen	cell Ea \$2 3 5 6	ent
AZALEA. See page 27.		
BUXUS sempervirens arborescens. Boxwood. Hardiest type of Boxwood. Dark green color, compared growth, adaptable for use as edging, specimens a topiary work.	pact ind	in in
8 to 10 in 12 x 12 in 14 x 12 in 15 x 15 in 16 x 16 in	$\frac{2}{3}$	25 50 50 00 00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	plai Ea \$5 7 9	nt- och 00 00 00 00
*I. crenata bullata. Boxleaf Japanese Holly. A hardy, compact, dwarf border plant. Shiny black A fine substitute for boxwood.	fru	it.
12 to 15 in 15 to 18 in 1½ to 2 ft *Ilex crenata bullata guaranteed for first growing season	3 5 7 on	00
I. glabra. Inkberry. A native shrub with deep green leaves and black be used to advantage in evergreen gardens, along stream pool or edging woodland.	errie n ai	es, nd
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	6	

We suggest using our Special Formula fertilizer when planting Hardy Evergreen Shrubs. See page 48.

*Ilex opaca. American Holly. Better known as Christmas Holly. Becoming more and more a favorite. Its shiny leaves and red berries make it a desirable plant for use as a specimen, in mass planting, or for hedges. Will stand pruning. Each 5 to 6 ft., specimen. 5 to 8 ft., specimen. 5 to 8 ft., heavy specimen. 5 to 9 ft., heavy specimen. 5 to 8 ft., heavy specimen. 5 to 8 ft., heavy specimen. 5 to 8 ft., heavy specimen. 5 to 9 ft., heavy specimen.
KALMIA latifolia. Mountain Laurel. This, our Connecticut State Plant, is proabably the most valuable and beautiful of all our broadleaf evergreens. Produces great masses of pink flowers in June. Can be used for mass plantings, border work, and as a specimen; in fact, it adds beauty anywhere. 15 to 18 in. 2 50 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. 3 00 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 4 00 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. 5 00 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 6 00 Larger sizes on application.
A low-growing evergreen plant with arching branches. Rich green leaves turning to bronze in the fall. Showy, fragrant, creamy white flowers in May. Excellent when used in border combinations with laurel and rhododendron. 1½ to 2 ft
PIERIS (Andromeda) floribunda. <i>Mountain Andromeda</i> . A very hardy evergreen shrub which blooms early in spring, producing an abundance of upright white flowerspikes. Used for border work in mass plantings. 12 to 18 in
P. japonica. Japanese Andromeda. Truly one of the finest broadleafs with graceful, pendulous sprays of white flowers in early spring, followed by striking wine-colored new growth. Excellent for rockeries, specimens, or bordering taller growing species. 12 to 15 in

Pieris floribunda (Mountain Andromeda)



*PYRACANTHA coccinea lalandi. Laland Firethorn.

A shrubby Thorn with white flower clusters, known best for its orange-red fruit that appears in late summer. Each 15 to 18-in., pot-grown. \$3 75 1½ to 2 ft., pot-grown. \$4 50 *Pyracantha guaranteed for first growing season only.

Rhododendrons

Rhododendrons are easy to grow. Planted in properly prepared soil, they will give satisfaction. There are many types to choose from, ranging from dwarf to tall-growing varieties. For best effects, group plantings are suggested. Good care is necessary. They must have an acid soil and a mulch of oak leaves or lawn clippings. Liberal watering during dry periods is essential.

Rhododendron carelinianum. Careling Rhododendron.

Rhododendron carolinianum. Carolina Rhododendron.
Small-leaved variety with pink flowers. Semi-dwarf. Blooms in June. 12 to 18 in.

1½ to 2 ft.

2½ to 3 ft. 6 00 R. catawbiense. Catawba Rhododendron. Parent of many hybrids. Blooms in May and June. Rosy purple flowers. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft...... 5.002 to 3 ft..... 6 503 to 4 ft...... 9 00 4 to 5 ft..... $12 \ 50$ R. maximum. Rosebay Rhododendron. A good plant for shady places. The large leaves are of

Rhododendrons





Native Rhododendron carolinianum in foreground

Flowering Shrubs

Included among the Flowering Shrubs are those old favorites well known to all, as well as some worthy new varieties. We offer shrubs in two grades, a regular or standard grade and our specimen grade.

Our standard shrubs are good, sturdy, well-grown plants that will thrive and grow rapidly into fine bushes.

The specimen shrubs are larger, well-developed plants that have been spaced and pruned in the nursery, and when used in plantings, give an immediate landscape effect.

All Flowering Shrubs are bare root except where marked B&B (Balled and Burlapped)

ABELIA grandiflora. Glossy Abelia. A dainty evergreen shrub bearing little bell-shaped pink flowers. Blooms throughout the summer until frost. Excellent for garden plantings. May be cut back every spring. Each
1½ to 2 ft., B&B. \$2 50 2 to 3 ft., B&B. 3 50 3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B. 5 00 4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B. 6 50 5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B. 8 00
AMELANCHIER canadensis. Downy Shadbush. Native plant bearing white flowers in early spring. Fruit relished by birds. Grows well in wooded and wet sections. 3 to 4 ft
ARONIA arbutifolia. Red Chokeberry. White flowers tinged with red in early spring. Outstanding red fruit in fall. 3 to 4 ft
AZALEA. See page 27.
BENZOIN æstivale (Lindera Benzoin) Spice-bush. Clusters of yellow flowers in April. Red berries in September, relished by birds. Good for moist ground.
2 to 3 ft
91

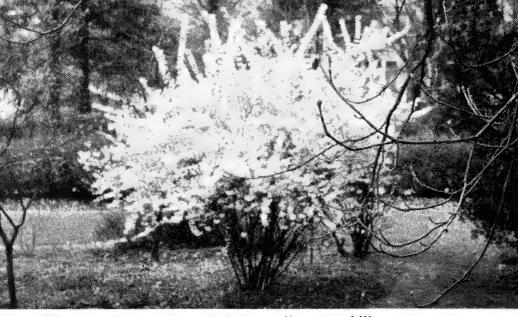
Flowering Shrubs

BERBERIS thunbergi. Japanese Barberry. Small green leaves. Red berries in fall, which stay nearly all winter. Used extensively for hedging and ground-cove for rough banks
B. thunbergi atropurpurea. Redleaf Japanese Barberry. Similar to Thunbergi in habit. Foliage bright red in spring, reddish purple in summer and scarlet in fall Each 1½ to 2 ft
BUDDLEIA, Charming. <i>Pink Butterfly-bush</i> . Large spires of pink flowers. Blooms all summer.
B., Dubonnet. Hybrid Butterfly-bush. Improved variety. Blooms all summer. Dark wine-red flowers. Attracts butterflies.
B., Ile de France. Hybrid Butterfly-bush. Clear rosy purple, fragrant flowers during summer. Price of above three Buddleias: 3-yr
CALLICARPA purpurea. Chinese Beauty-berry. Dense green foliage in summer. Bunches of mauve berries along its willowy branches in the fall. 1½ to 2 ft., B&B
CALYCANTHUS floridus. Sweet-Shrub. Sweet-scented brown bud-like flowers in June. Good for mass plantings. Old-fashioned Strawberry Shrub. 2 to 3 ft
CLETHRA alnifolia. Sweet Pepperbush. Fragrant white flowers during June and July. Thrives in damp ground as well as upland. 1½ to 2 ft
C. alnifolia rosea. Pink Sweet Pepperbush. Fragrant pink and white flowers during June and July. 2 to 3 ft
CORNUS alba sibirica. Coral Dogwood. Coral bark gives striking effect in winter. 3 to 4 ft., specimen
C. amomum. Silky Dogwood. Light red bark. Porcelain-blue berries in the fall. 4 to 5 ft., specimen
C. mascula. Cornelian-Cherry. Gray bark and shiny green foliage. Yellow flowers. Cherry-like scarlet fruit in fall. 3 to 4 ft., B&B
C. paniculata. Gray Dogwood. White flowers in June and July. White berries in September.
3 to 4 ft 1 25
C. stolonifera flaviramea Golden-twig Dogwood. Bright yellow bark in winter. Blends well with Redbarked Dogwood.
2 to 3 ft

Cotoneaster

This introduction from China is a valuable contribution to the family of flowering shrubs. Graceful habit and beauty of leaf and fruit make it an ideal plant for house foundations, entrances, hedges, or ground-cover plantings.

$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{Cotoneaster divaricata.} \textbf{Upright Spreading Cotoneaster.} \\ \textbf{Small green leaves.} \textbf{Brilliant red berries in autumn.} \textbf{Each} \\ \textbf{1}^{1}\!$
C. francheti. Franchet Cotoneaster. Olive-green leaves and bright red berries. A graceful, fast grower. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., pot-grown
C. horizontalis. Rock Cotoneaster. A dwarf, trailing variety, nearly evergreen, with brilliant red berries. 10 to 12 in., pot-grown
C. microphylla. Rockspray Cotoneaster. A trailing variety, faster growing than Horizontalis. Showy in flower and fruit. 12 to 15 in., pot-grown
CYDONIA japonica. Japanese Flowering Quince. Brilliant red flowers in early May. 1 00 15 to 18 in 2 00 1½ to 2 ft. 1 25 1½ to 2 ft., B&B. 3 00
DEUTZIA gracilis. Slender Deutzia. A dwarf Deutzia, with snowy white flowers. Valuable in border planting. Blooms in May. 15 to 18 in., B&B
D. gracilis rosea. Pink Slender Deutzia. Numerous small pink flowers. Fine shrub where a low-growing plant is required. Blooms in May. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., B&B
D. lemoinei. Lemoine Deutzia. Upright, spreading, semi-dwarf habit. White flowers, borne in clusters. Blooms in May. 1½ to 2 ft., B&B
D. scabra, Pride of Rochester. Probably the best known of all Deutzias. Grows tall. White to pale pink flowers in May. 3 to 4 ft
ENKIANTHUS campanulatus. Redvein Enkianthus. An erect-growing shrub with pale yellow flowers, tinged with pink in May. Its leaves turn a beautiful scarlet color in the fall. 1½ to 2 ft., B&B
EUONYMUS alatus. Winged or Corky-barked Euonymus. A corky-barked tree with startling crimson foliage in the fall. Good plant for exposed places. 3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B



Forsythia intermedia spectabilis

Flowering Shrubs Euonymus alatus compactus. Dwarf Winged Euonymus.

Same habit as Alatus, but in the dwarf form. Good for low hedges and foreground planting. Each $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. \$2 50 2 to 3 ft., specimen, B&B. 4 50 3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B. 6 00
E. europæus. European Burning-bush. A tall-growing Euonymus. Turns brilliant crimson in the fall. Light pink fruits hang on after leaves fall. 2 to 3 ft., B&B
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
F. suspensa. Weeping Golden-Bells. Blooms in late April and early May. Excellent for sprawling over walls or steep banks. 2 to 3 ft
F. suspensa fortunei. Fortune's Golden-Bells. Blooms in late April and early May. Has especially attractive yellow branches. 4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B
HALESIA tetraptera. Silver-Bell. Pure white, dangling, bell-shaped flowers in May, followed by brown winged seeds. 3 to 4 ft., B&B
HAMAMELIS mollis. Chinese Witch-Hazel. Golden yellow flowers in February, borne in good-sized clusters on the ends of stubby branchlets. 4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B
H. virginiana. Witch-Hazel. Lemon-color flowers, blooming in late autumn after leaves fall.
2 to 3 ft. 1 00 4 to 5 ft. 1 50 4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B 4 00 5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B 5 00
d /I

Hibiscus syriacus · Althea; Rose-of-Sharon

The Hibiscus, often known as Althea or Rose-of-Sharon, blooms from July to September, when so few of our shrubs are in flower. They grow as high as 8 to 12 feet and may be procured in various colors, some being double.

Hibiscus syriacus anemonæflorus. Double; pink. Each 3 to 4 ft
H. syriacus cœlestis. Single blue hybrid. 3 to 4 ft
H. syriacus, Jeanne d'Arc. Double; white. 3 to 4 ft
H. syriacus, Lady Stanley. Double; blush-pink. 3 to 4 ft
H. syriacus rubis. Single red hybrid. 3 to 4 ft
H. syriacus totus albus. Single; white. 3 to 4 ft
HYDRANGEA arborescens grandiflora. Hills-of-Snow Hydrangea. Bears large heads of white flowers in June. Light green foliage. 1½ to 2 ft. 100
H. paniculata grandiflora. Peegee Hydrangea. Bush form. Blooms on new growth, August to frost. White, gradually turning to pink. Must be trimmed back severely each year. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. 100 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., B&B. 200 2 to 3 ft. 150
HYPERICUM aureum. Golden St. Johns-wort. A dwarf, compact-growing shrub. Blue-green foliage followed by yellow flowers in July and August, later adorned with numerous seed-pods. 2 to 3 ft
ILEX verticillata. Black-Alder; Winterberry. Native shrub. Bright red berries in late fall, lasting well into the winter. Good Christmas decorations. 3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B. 2 50 4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B. 3 50 5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B. 5 00 6 to 8 ft., specimen, B&B. 7 50 8 to 9 ft., specimen, B&B. 10 00 Berrying plants (Female), 20 per cent extra.
I. verticillata polycarpa. Hybrid Black-Alder; Winterberry. A selected variety, propagated by grafting. Very heavily berried. 3 to 4 ft. (Berrying plants only), B&B
KOLKWITZIA amabilis. Beauty-Bush. Branches arching to ground with beautiful dainty pink blooms in June. Truly one of the best flowering shrubs. Good for flower arrangements. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft

LIGUSTRUM amurense. Amur River Privet. Grows rapidly. Very hardy. Fach
2 to 3 ft\$25 per 100\$0 40
L. ibolium. Ibolium Privet. Rapid growing. Bears black fruit in fall. Very hardy. 2 to 3 ft
L. ibota regelianum. Regel's Privet. Hine for shady spots. A spreading, irregular, densegrowing Privet. Bears black fruit in fall. Excellent for massing or for hedges. 1½ to 2 ft
L. ovalifolium. California Privet. Well-known hedge plant. Shiny green foliage. 2 to 3 ft
LONICERA fragrantissima. Winter Honeysuckle. So named because its foliage clings after heavy frosts. Blooms in early April, with creamy white flowers similar in odor to those of honeysuckle vine. Bears red fruit in summer.
2 to 3 ft. 1 00 3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B. 2 50 4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B. 3 50
L. morrowi. Morrow's Bush Honeysuckle. A native of the Orient. Broad, spreading habit. Bears small white flowers tinged with yellow, followed by bright red fruit.
3 to 4 ft 1 00 3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B. 2 50 4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B. 3 50

Philadelphus virginalis (Double-flowering Mock Orange)



Lonicera tatarica rosea. Pink Tatarian Honeysuckle. A tall-growing shrub with pink flowers. Covered with scarlet fruit in late summer. Does well in the shade. Each 3 to 4 ft
PHILADELPHUS coronarius. Sweet Mock-Orange. The old-fashioned Sweet Syringa or Mock-Orange. This is an old favorite with snow-white flowers in May and June. 2 to 3 ft
P. lemoinei. Lemoine Mock-Orange. A dwarf-growing shrub with sweet-scented, pure white flowers. Good for border plantings. $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
P. virginalis. Double-flowering Mock-Orange. A double-flowering variety fast becoming a favorite, with its fragrant, gardenia-like flowers. 2 to 3 ft
PRUNUS glandulosa alba-plena. White Double-flowering Almond. A dwarf-growing shrub adorned with numerous flowers along its many stems. 3 to 4 ft
P. glandulosa rosea-plena. Pink Double-flowering Almond. Similar to White Almond but superior because of its pleasing color. 3 to 4 ft
P. triloba plena. Pink Double-flowering Plum. A large-growing form of Prunus. Flowers similar to Pink Almond. More tree-like form. 3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B
RHODOTYPOS kerrioides. Jetbead. A handsome shrub bearing dainty white flowers in May and June, followed by jet-black seed borne in clusters and hanging on all winter. 2 to 3 ft
ROSA hugonis. Father Hugo's Rose. Shrub Rose. Blooms profusely, with yellow flowers in early May. Fernlike foliage. A splendid hardy shrub Rose for the garden. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
R. rugosa. Rugosa Rose. Shrub Rose. Large pink or red flowers from June to September. Use in borders or hedges. 1½ to 2 ft
SALIX caprea. Pussy Willow. A shrubby small tree. Buds open soft, fuzzy gray. 2 to 3 ft



Spiræa vanhouttei

9		
SPIRÆA bumalda, Anthony Waterer. Crimson Everbloo Spirea.	mi	ng
Flat, rose-pink flowers during hottest days of summer lasting until early fall. Dwarf grower.	Ea	\mathbf{ch}
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	2 3	50 00
S. prunifolia. <i>True Bridal Wreath</i> . Small, pure white, double, bud-like flowers in early lupright grower.	Mε	ıy.
2 to 3 ft	3	00
S. thunbergi. <i>Thunberg's Spirea</i> . Arching branches covered with tiny, single, snow-flowers in very early spring. The feathery green foliage orange and scarlet in autumn.		
2 to 3 ft 2 to 3 ft., B&B 3 to 4 ft 3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B	$\frac{2}{1}$	$\begin{array}{c} 50 \\ 50 \end{array}$
S. vanhouttei. Vanhoutte Spirea. Commonly called Bridal Wreath. Showy, arching spof clustering white flowers in late May. An aristocr flowering shrubs.	ora at	ys of
2 to 3 ft. 2 to 3 ft., B&B. 3 to 4 ft. 3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B. 4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B.	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{array}$	50
STEPHANANDRA flexuosa. Cutleaf Stephanandra. Compact grower. Has reddish purple foliage in auto	um	n.
	1	00
$\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{2}$ to 2 ft	2	00
1½ to 2 ft	2	
2 to 3 ft., specimen, B&B	2 10i 1 1 2	

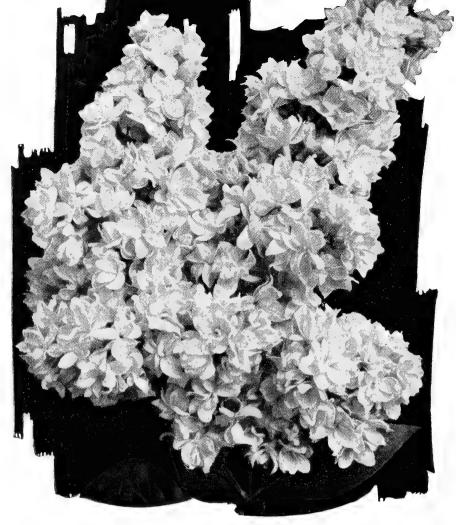
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
S. racemosus. Snowberry. Known for its large white berries in September, which weigh down the slender branches. Fruit clings until frost. Very hardy. Suitable for most soil conditions. Stands shade. 2 to 3 ft. 100 3 to 4 ft. 150 3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B 250 4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B 300
S. vulgaris. Coralberry. Bears small coral fruit which clings from fall till early spring. Very hardy. 2 to 3 ft
SYRINGA. Lilac. See pages 42 and 43.
TAMARIX africana. African Tamarix. Pink flowers in May. Feathery gray-green foliage. Very effective near water; thrives at seashore. 2 to 3 ft
VACCINIUM corymbosum. Highbush Blueberry. This native shrub has pink flowers followed by edible blueblack berries. Its leaves turn brilliant red in the fall. Does well in acid soil and needs plenty of moisture. 3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B
Viburnum · Snowball
Viburnum americanum. American Cranberry. A handsome shrub bearing large clusters of berries which start turning a deep red about the first of August and hang on all winter. 2 to 3 ft. \$1 00
V. Burkwoodi. Gardenia-scented Snowball. Semi-dwarf; blooms in May. Flowers are pink and white, very fragrant. Good foliage, lasting until late fall. 2½ to 3 ft., specimen, B&B
V. carlesi. Fragrant Viburnum. This beautiful semi-dwarf shrub starts blooming in May. Flowers are soft pink and very fragrant. Good in garden and border plantings. 15 to 18 in., B&B
V. dentatum. Arrow-wood. A tall-growing type flowering in May and June. Bears blue-black berries in profusion. Its leaves turn purple and red. Withstands shade; also wet places. 3 to 4 ft
3 to 4 ft

Viburnum dilatatum. Linden Viburnum. A Chinese variety with white flowers in May and June. Its leaves turn a bright autumn red and its small scarlet berries hang on all winter. One of the best Viburnums. Each 2 to 3 ft., specimen, B&B
V. lentago. Nanny-berry. A tree-like shrub, rather slender in growth. White flowers in May. Leaves turn reddish in fall. Has large blue-black fruit. Grows well in damp places. 3 to 4 ft
4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B. 3 50 5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B. 5 00
V. molle. Kentucky Viburnum. A western variety similar to V. dentatum. Very hardy. 6 to 7 ft., heavy specimen, B&B
V. opulus. <i>Highbush Cranberry</i> . The European Cranberry. A very good bush bearing quantities of large clusters of glossy red berries. Good foliage.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Viburnum sieboldi



Viburnum prunifolium. Black-Haw. A slow-growing, round-headed shrub, bearing pure white flowers followed by pink fruit turning to blue-black. Each 4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B. \$5 00 5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B. 6 00 6 to 7 ft., specimen, B&B. 7 50
V. rhytidophyllum. Leatherleaf Viburnum. A bushy evergreen shrub bearing striking red berries. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., specimen, B&B
V. sieboldi. Siebold Viburnum. Rapid growing. Large, dark green leaves. Creamy white flowers, followed by fruit which starts green, turning to pink and then black. Striking in appearance. 2 to 3 ft
3½ to 4 ft., specimen, B&B.5 00V. tomentosum. Single Japanese Snowball.This superb shrub has a tree-like habit of growth, producing its spreading branches in layers. In June, these horizontal limbs are covered with wheel-like clusters of dazzling white flowers.3 to 4 ft.1 503 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B.3 004 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B.4 005 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B.5 00
V. tomentosum plicatum. Double Japanese Snowball. These shrubs produce snowball-like flowers in May. 3 to 4 ft., B&B
VITEX agnus-castus. Lilac Chaste-Tree. Lavender flowers in September. A perennial shrub. 2 to 3 ft
WEIGELA candida. White Weigela. Cream-white flowers in early June. Rapid grower. 3 to 4 ft
W., Eva Rathke. Red-flowering Weigela. Dwarf-growing plant; dark red flowers. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 1 50 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., 3 00 3 to 4 ft., specimen, 3 00
W. floribunda. Crimson Weigela. Large-growing, profuse bloomer in early June. 3 to 4 ft
W. rosea. Pink and White Weigela. Good color and dwarf growth give this plant an advantage. 2 to 3 ft. 1 00 3 to 4 ft., B&B 3 00 4 to 5 ft. 1 50 4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B 4 00
W. vanhouttei. Red Weigela. Flowers similar to Eva Rathke, but grows much larger. 3 to 4 ft



Syringa (Hybrid Lilacs)

Syringa · Lilac

Spring is at its height when the Lilacs are in flower. Of the many flowering shrubs, the Lilac is surely the most reliable, lasts longer, and annually bears the handsomest flowers.

Lilacs want a sweet soil and bloom best when in full sunshine. The Hybrid varieties are popular. They are also known as French Lilacs. Their colors include pure white, shades of blue, and red, in large, single or double flower heads.

OLD-FASHIONED LILACS · Persian Lilac

Syringa persica. Persian Lilac. Single. Immense spikes. Lavender-pink.	F٤	ach
2 to 2½ ft., B&B	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\begin{array}{c} 00 \\ 50 \end{array}$
S. villosa. Late Lilac. Single. Lavender-pink. 3 to 4 ft	2	00
S. vulgaris. Common Purple Lilac. Single. Purple.		
2 to 3 ft	1	50
2 to 3 ft., specimen, B&B	2	50
3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B	3	50
4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B	5	00
5 to 6 ft., specimen, B&B	7	50
6 to 7 ft., specimen, B&B	. 8	50
7 to 8 ft., specimen, B&B	10	00
S. vulgaris alba. Common White Lilac. Single. White.		
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft., specimen, } B\&B$. 2	50
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., specimen, B&B	. 3	50
$3 \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft., specimen, } B\&B$. 4	00

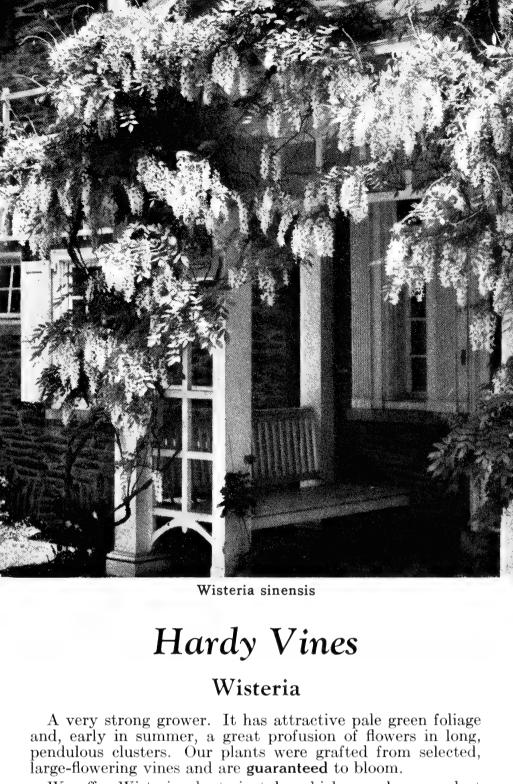
Syringa · Hybrid Lilacs

All Hybrid Lilacs B&B (Balled and Burlapped)

m Tybrid Bildes B&B (Balled alid Burlapped)
Price chart listed below varieties Alphonse Lavalle. Double. Deep lilac-blue
F 6 to 7 ft., B&B
I 9 to 10 ft., heavy specimen, B&B25 00
Ludwig Spaeth. Single. Dark red. 1½ to 2 ft., B&B. 3 50 2 to 3 ft., B&B. 4 50 3 to 4 ft., B&B. 6 00 4 to 5 ft., B&B. 8 00
Hardy Vines
ACTINIDIA arguta. Bower Actinidia. Good vine for trellises, walls, and tree trunks. White flowers followed by clusters of greenish fruits. Each
2-yr., pot-grown
2-yr., pot-grown
A. quinquefolia. Virginia Creeper; Woodbine. Hardy, fast growing. Often called Five-leaf Ivy. Its foliage turns crimson in the fall. Clings to walls and trees. 3-yr., pot-grown

Hardy Vines

Ampelopsis tricuspidata lowi. Geranium Creeper. A dwarf type of Boston Ivy. Clings to smooth surfaces.
Colors in the fall like Boston Ivy. Each
3-yr., pot-grown
A. tricuspidata veitchi. Japanese or Boston Ivy. This Ampelopsis will cling to stone and wood. It is a dense grower. Its leaves turn a brilliant color in fall. 3-yr., pot-grown
ARISTOLOCHIA sipho. Dutchmans-Pipe. A fast-growing, broad-leaved vine with purple pipe-
shaped flowers in July. 3-yr., pot-grown
BIGNONIA, Mme. Galen. Hybrid Trumpet-Creeper. Large orange-scarlet flowers in August and September.
2-yr., field-grown
CELASTRUS scandens. Bittersweet. The native Bittersweet. Drooping clusters of orange and scarlet berries which are showy after the leaves fall. Good for covering stone walls or barren landscape; also used for house decorations.
2-yr., pot-grown
CLEMATIS paniculata. Small White-flowered Clematis. Light green foliage and fragrant, star-like, white flowers in great profusion in August and September. Excellent for trellises and arbors.
2-yr., field-grown
EUONYMUS radicans. Winter-Creeper. Self-clinging. Its small pointed leaves make a dense covering for almost any type of wall. Very hardy. Evergreen.
2-yr., field-grown
E. radicans vegetus. Big-leaf Winter-Creeper. Called Evergreen Bittersweet. Round leaves of dull green color. Does well in any position. A self-clinging vine with fine orange-colored fruit. Evergreen.
3-yr., field-grown 1 50 3-yr., pot-grown 2 50
*HEDERA helix. English Ivy. Happily located, this is a very desirable vine. Has good
dark green foliage and is long lived. 2-yr., pot-grown
H. helix baltica. Hardy English Ivy. Very much like English Ivy, only smaller leaved. Very
hardy. Clings tightly. Should be better known. 2-yr., pot-grown. 65 3-yr., pot-grown, extra heavy. 150
LONICERA japonica halliana. Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle. Almost evergreen. Flowers yellow and white; very fragrant. Used as a ground-cover. An old favorite on trellises. 2-yr., field-grown
POLYGONUM auberti. Silver Lace-Vine. Flowers are fleecy white. Will grow in any location.
2-yr., field-grown



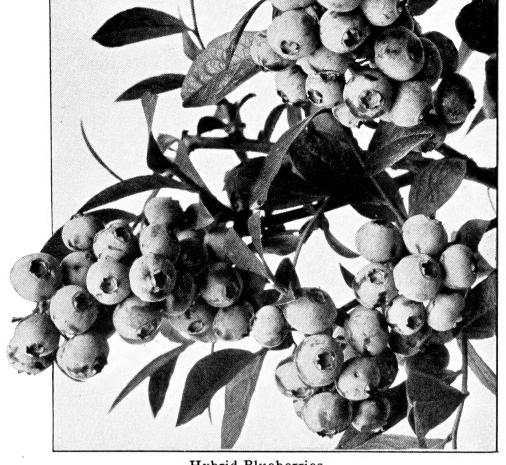
We offer Wisteria plants in tubs which may be moved at any time during the season with perfect safety.

Wisteria sinensis. Blue Wisteria. Fach 6 to 7 ft., staked vines, tub-grown. \$7 50
W. sinensis alba. White Wisteria. 6 to 7 ft., staked vines, tub-grown
W. sinensis superba. <i>Hybrid Blue Wisteria</i> . 6 to 7 ft., staked vines, tub-grown
*Climbing Roses
American Beauty. Double; crimson
Letter Size Each A 2-yr. plants. \$1 50 B 2-yr. plants, pot-grown. 2 00

2-yr. plants, pot-grown......

Ground-Cover Plants

*HEDERA helix. English Ivy. Happily located, this is a very desirable vine. Has good dark green foliage and is long lived. 2-yr., pot-grown
H. helix baltica. Hardy English Ivy. Very much like English Ivy, only smaller leaved. Very hardy. Clings tightly. Should be better known. 2-yr., pot-grown
LONICERA japonica halliana. Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle. Almost evergreen. Flowers yellow and white; very fragrant. Used as a ground cover. 2-yr., field-grown
PACHYSANDRA terminalis. Japanese Spurge. Used extensively as a ground cover. It is also used to border laurel and rhododendron plantings. Good to plant under trees where grass will not grow. 2-yr., pot-grown\$25 per 100 40
VINCA minor. Myrtle; Periwinkle. Does well in shady places; also used as a ground cover and rockery plant. Dark shiny leaves and blue blossoms. Does not grow well under maple trees where ground is bare. 2-yr., pot-grown\$25 per 100 40
V. minor, Bowles Variety. Hybrid Myrtle. A good everblooming variety. It is a fine ground cover or border plant. Blue flowers. 2-yr., pot-grown
Fruit Department
Apples, Standard SUMMER VARIETIES Red Astrachan. Flesh, tinged with redA, C, D, E, F, G
AUTUMN VARIETIES Cortland. Dark red
WINTER VARIETIES Baldwin. Large; dark red
AC, D, E, F, GA2-yr., $\frac{7}{8}$ -in. cal.EachB3-yr., 1-in. cal.\$2 00C4-yr., 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in. cal.3 50D6-yr., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ -in. cal.7 50E7-yr., $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2-in. cal.10 00F7-yr., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal.12 50G8-yr., $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-in. cal.15 00
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$



Hybrid Blueberries

Crab-Apples

5-yr., 1 to 1½-in. cal., \$5 each Dolga. Crimson fruit. September. Hyslop. Crimson fruit. October. Transcendent. Yellow and red fruit. September.

Pages Standard

Pears, Stanaara
Bartlett. Yellow and red fruit. Early September. A, B, C, D
Beurre Bosc. Yellow-russeted. Early NovemberA, B
Clapp's Favorite. Yellow and crimson. September A, B, C, D
Duchess. Very large, dull greenish yellow. OctoberC, D
Seckel. Small, sweet, juicy, brown. September
Sheldon. Yellow and red fruit. OctoberB
Sizes and prices of the above Pears: Each
A 2-yr., 7/8-in. cal\$2 00
B 3 -yr., $\frac{7}{8}$ to 1-in. cal
C 4-yr., 1 to 1½-in. cal
D 4-yr., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ -in. cal

Pears, Dwarf 2-yr., 5/8-in. cal., \$4 each

Bartlett. Yellow and red fruit. Clapp's Favorite. Yellow and o		
Blueberrie	es, Hybrid	
Cabot. Early.	Rancocas. Early.	
Concord. Midseason.	Rubel. Late.	
Jersey. Late.		
Sizes and prices of the above	blueberries: Ea	ch
	are root\$1	25
3-yr., 1½ to 2 ft. high, B&	&B 1	75
4-yr., 2 to 2½ ft. high, B&	&B 2	25
For best results, plant	at least three varieties.	
Highbush Blueberries. Vaccin		
3 to 4 ft., specimen, B&B		00
4 to 5 ft., specimen, B&B	4	00

Grapes

2-yr., field-grown, 60 cts. each

Concord. Best black. September. Concord Seedless. Black, seedless. Hardy.

Niagara. Fine white. Late September. Worden. Large; blue. Late August.

Horticultural Supplies

FERTILIZERS

Formula 5-3-7. For trees, shrubs and lawns. Non-acid-producing. 100-lb. bag \$5.

Special Formula. For acid-loving plants such as Dogwood, Hemlock, Holly, Laurel, Rhododendrons, etc. 100-lb. bag \$5.50.

GROUND LIMESTONE. Used to lighten the soil and to releave an acid condition.

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Peat Moss and Humus are recommended for mulching and planting broadleaf evergreens and for general garden use.

Peat Moss. Handy bale, 30 x 18 x 14 in.....\$3 75

Humus. Prices on application.

MANURE. Prices on application.

TOP SOIL. Prices on application.

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